



## Amusements.

**THEATRE ROYAL.**  
Lessons ... Mr. Saml. Lass, r.  
Treasure ... Mr. G. L. Goodman.  
**THE GREAT THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE YEAR**  
undoubtedly is  
THE LONDON OPERA COMIQUE SEASON.  
Under the direction of Mr. Musgrave,  
Business Manager, Mr. H. H. Harwood,  
SIXTH WEEK  
LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR  
LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR  
LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR  
It never was, always anxious and may be witnessed again  
and again with satisfaction and delight.

In preparation, the latest novelty in comic opera,  
OLIVETTE,  
Austrian, now performing throughout Europe and America, with  
enormous success.

TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING,  
at a quarter to 8 o'clock precisely,  
LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR  
by the LONDON OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY.  
Musical Director ... Mr. Chan Van Ghele.  
Stage Manager ... Mr. John Wallace.  
Dress rehearsal starts, &c., family circle  
Box Office open daily at Elvyn & Co., George-street, where  
titles may be secured for any number of nights in advance.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. may be purchased  
during the day at H. SOLTAN'S, Victoria-street, 116, King-street.

**M A S O N I C H A L L**  
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

It having been found necessary for the  
**WILHELM CONCERT COMPANY**  
to leave Sydney, en route for Melbourne, on Monday evening next, the  
Management is obliged to announce the

POSITIVELY LAST EVENING CONCERT  
POSITIVELY LAST EVENING CONCERT

THIS (Saturday) EVENING,  
when a programme of unusual interest will be given, thanks to the kind co-operation of the following gentlemen, who will form a

DOUBLE QUARTETTE OF STRING INSTRUMENTS,  
Messrs. Paling, Carron, Franck, Gluckmann, Herrmann, Chambon, Beaumont, Wilcock.

PROGRAMME:  
Part I. Mendelssohn, Lass.

1. "Wedding March" ... Max Vogrich.

2. "Aria Giangi d'intero" ... Max Vogrich.

3. "Miss KATE THAYER" ... Max Vogrich.

4. Andante and Variation ... Max Vogrich.

5. "Hedvig" ... Max Vogrich.

6. Impromptu ... Max Vogrich.

7. "Wedding March" ... Max Vogrich.

8. Andante with Variations ... Schubert.

9. "Hedvig" ... Max Vogrich.

10. "Swiss Song" ... Max Vogrich.

11. "Hedvig" ... Max Vogrich.

12. "Wedding March" ... Max Vogrich.

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that it would imply that the representative of the Sovereign is to incur a responsibility from which the Sovereign would shrink. Lord NORMANDY's remarks as to the conditions by which Ministers in England are governed in recommending dissolutions throw doubt upon this assumption that the Sovereign would shrink from the responsibility of declining to receive advice tendered in disregard of them; or, in other words, they imply that the Sovereign does exercise judgment, and communicate the effect to Ministers before advice is formally given. But even if this were not the case, the fact would remain, that a Governor, being the servant of the Crown, and therefore liable to be called to account for his conduct, cannot occupy precisely the same position as the Sovereign, who cannot be called to account. The Crown can do no wrong, but a Governor can be recalled by the Crown for wrong-doing; and therefore, whatever the Sovereign may do in the matter of shrinking from responsibility, the Governor cannot get rid of his responsibility unless he be expressly released from it.

Lord NORMANDY has adopted the principle upon which Sir HERCULES ROBINSON acted a few years ago when he held that it was his duty, under peculiar circumstances, to refrain from dissolving Parliament until he had tested the capabilities of the House for forming and supporting a new Ministry. It is his opinion that when there is no great question of public interest between the Government and the House which could be justly referred to the country he would not be justified in dissolving Parliament until he had convinced himself that no other combination could be formed by which the government could be carried on. This means that the Governor, under such circumstances, should convince himself by actual experiment, and not take it for granted that a new Ministry cannot be formed, simply because the Ministers who ask for a dissolution tell him so. It is for a Governor under such circumstances to take the representations made to him for what they may appear to be worth, not forgetting the natural tendency of almost any set of men tendering such advice to look upon affairs from their interested standpoint, and to exaggerate the difficulties to be met by any possible successors.

Amongst the foremost things which a Governor has to consider in such a situation is the fact that the men who tender this advice have lost the confidence of Parliament. He cannot, therefore, accept their representations as embodying the views or made with the authority of Parliament. On the other hand, he is bound to place at all times the most favourable construction upon the action of Parliament; and it would be infringing upon that rule to assume, without an actual test, that Parliament had withdrawn its confidence from one Ministry whilst wholly unable to form another to carry on the government.

The first point upon which Mr. BERRY laid stress was the fact that "the existing Parliament was elected under the auspices of his opponents." This argument, which has often been used before, is not one upon which much ought to rest under healthy conditions. There must be a violent conflict between theory and practice under representative government where any considerable weight can rightly be attached to it. At a general election, the party that would get into power has as strong inducements to exertion as the party that is in power and desires to keep it. But if the party in power has a better chance than the party out of power, it must be through the abuse of power for party purposes.

Ministers who appeal to the country have no right to use official influence for the purpose of swaying the elections; and when this argument about "auspices" is used by a Ministry asking for a dissolution, it is not simply an accusation of wrongdoing against a preceding Ministry, but in effect a confession of a desire for the opportunity of doing likewise. A Governor who does not regard dissolutions or general elections as matters ordered for the special advantage of one set of men or another, but considers the whole question in the light of the public interest, may well dismiss such an argument as of little value. Two wrongs do not make a right. If one Ministry has abused its position and power at a general election, the evil is to be deplored; but the interest of free and pure representation will not be served by ordering another general election to enable another Ministry to strengthen itself by tampering in a similar manner with the honesty or the freedom of the constituencies.

The shipment of meat by the Cuzco is the first considerable experiment in this line in Sydney made on a purely commercial footing. The Stratford experiment was a matter of subscription, but now the trade has got into a regular business groove, and if this venture is successful, the future is assured. As was very fairly said at the luncheon, the meat will arrive in England at a time when there will be nothing to make the market specially favourable; and, therefore, if prices now attainable are profitable, the business can be conducted on a safe footing.

There are, of course, three variable elements in the problem. The market price of meat in England may fall, the rate of freight may rise, the first cost of meat in Australia may rise. Any one of these changes, still more two or three of them operating together, might at any time make the business an unprofitable one. As to the first, it depends very largely upon the American competition. The power of England to produce its own meat is limited, and has long ago been strained to its maximum. America has only of late years come into the meat market. The market price of meat in England may fall, the rate of freight may rise, the first cost of meat in Australia may rise. Any one of these changes, still more two or three of them operating together, might at any time make the business an unprofitable one. As to the first, it depends very largely upon the American competition. The power of England to produce its own meat is limited, and has long ago been strained to its maximum. America has only of late years come into the meat market.

The action of the Government in connection with the detention of the steamship Ocean in quarantine has been unnecessarily vexatious, and perhaps intentionally so. After the passengers by that vessel had passed no less than ten examinations since leaving China, and received a clean bill of health on each occasion, it took the Government a fortnight to make up their minds to release from quarantine a ship's crew and passengers who had lived for two months on board ship without any disease making its appearance among them. The release, however, is accompanied by the condition that the clothing of the passengers is to be destroyed.

Pampas there can nourish innumerable herds. Already some experimental shipments have been forwarded from Buenos Ayres. The journey is a short one compared to that from Australia, but the quality of South American beef is at present inferior. That is a defect, however, that is capable of remedy; and there is no doubt that the competition of both North and South America will for some time to come grow increasingly severe. We must lay our account with that, but there is nothing to show that our graziers will not be able to meet it.

As to the rate of freight, there may come special occasions when the demand for great steamships will be abnormal; such, for instance, as a great war, when a demand for transports would be at a premium. But these would be quite exceptional times, and all trades are liable to such disturbances. As to the ordinary run of trade, there seems every reason for supposing that freight is as high as it is likely to be. The cost of freezing apparatus will not become greater, but, as is the case with all mechanical appliances, will rather tend to become cheaper. All trades, as they settle down, make their groove, and run with greater freedom. In the first instance there are special difficulties to be overcome, and these, of course, involve special expense. But by degrees experience leads to economy, and all costs are brought down to their minimum. As the trade becomes a familiar one at both ends, we shall find it conducted at the lowest outlay.

So far as the price of stock in Australia is concerned, that will always depend upon our surplus, or the proportion between our production and consumption. Hitherto our production has never been stimulated to the utmost, because the local market for meat being limited, we have occasionally over-produced to a point that has discouraged further production. In the case of sheep, we have always had the wool to trust to; but in respect to cattle, the hides, horns, and hoofs do not yield a proportionate profit, and the price of the meat is the most important consideration. If, however, we can find an export for the meat, as steady and as safe as that for wool and hides, then our cattle-breeders may go forward without fear of receiving any check from the market, and there is still a very large area of territory which may be occupied with cattle. The sheep area is supposed to be limited, though its limits have not yet been defined, but there is very little of the explored country which cannot carry cattle. Over the centre of Australia, and away to the north and north-west, there is still a vast area of country which is unoccupied, and which can be turned to account at once, the moment the profitability of its occupation is demonstrated. We cannot at present say what are the limits of the Australian production of beef. All we can say is that for present purposes it is practically unlimited. Of course there is the risk that arises from the capriciousness of our climate. We shall have droughts in the future, as we have had droughts in the past; and some variations there may be from this source in our ability to provide for the English market. But then our droughts are generally more or less local, and therefore the larger the area over which we produce meat, the greater will be the security that from some point or other we shall be able to get the required supply. If there is dry weather in the north there will generally be rain in the south, and if there is a scarcity of feed in the east there will be grass in the west.

One thing seems wanting at the English end to make the arrangements complete, and that is a cold room for storage. Large steamers cannot be kept on demurrage, and sellers are at the mercy of any combination if they cannot manage to hold their meat over. This want will doubtless soon be supplied, and this will give confidence to shippers at this end.

The opening of the Adelaide Exhibition, on Thursday, appears to have answered the expectations of its most sanguine promoters. An attendance of 17,254 on the first day for a colony which has a population of 284,000 at the present date, indicates a more general interest in the enterprise than either Sydney or Melbourne manifested at the opening ceremonies of their exhibitions. This is the more remarkable because the two larger colonies expended more than a quarter of a million each from the public purse for the purpose of conducting the enterprise on a scale of magnitude worthy of being termed international, whereas South Australia will have little to pay from the public purse for what is mainly a private venture. Whether the larger exhibitions were worth the cost has been a vexed question, and there is no need to review it now, but Messrs. Journeau and Trowper have been fortunate in getting the benefit of the experience of Sydney and Melbourne, and a large portion of the exhibits to fill their 90,000 square feet of space at Adelaide. Mr. Journeau took the opportunity of enunciating very prominently his theory of what exhibitions should be, and how they ought to be conducted. As they are stimulants to trade and mechanical invention he would have them entirely self-supporting, a very desirable thing. But International Exhibitions are something more than commercial ventures. They are regarded in modern times as factors of what is termed "the country of nations," and for that reason they have been supported with public money by every State which has held one hitherto. Some writers ridicule this view, and point out that the Crimean war was followed close upon the first great Exhibition in 1851, and that the Franco-Prussian war was fought out in the midst of an era of exhibitions. But it is relevant to ask how much bitterer war itself would be but for the modifying influences of the increasing intercourse of nations. There are laws of war as well as of peace; and the more intimate nations are bound together by the arts of peace the more earnest they will be in seeking to limit the sphere of war. In Australia at present these considerations are inoperative, because we have no foreign enemy. But we have an ever-growing trade with foreigners; and every body can see that the response from France, Germany, Italy, and other foreign States to the invitation to compete in Sydney and Melbourne is beginning to tell upon our shipping and commercial outlook. South Australia also has wool, wheat, and copper to send abroad; and it is but reasonable to expect an extended market as a result of the exhibition now open for visitors. A result equally valuable will be the legitimate encouragement of local industry by the stimulus of free competition and the impartial reward of merit.

The action of the Government in connection with the detention of the steamship Ocean in quarantine has been unnecessarily vexatious, and perhaps intentionally so. After the passengers by that vessel had passed no less than ten examinations since leaving China, and received a clean bill of health on each occasion, it took the Government a fortnight to make up their minds to release from quarantine a ship's crew and passengers who had lived for two months on board ship without any disease making its appearance among them. The release, however, is accompanied by the condition that the clothing of the passengers is to be destroyed.

In addition to North America, South America has to be taken into account. The

Supposing that to be necessary, why could not that precaution have been taken on the ship's arrival? Nothing whatever has been gained by the delay in respect of greater security against disease. It is said that the cost of replacing that clothing is to be borne by the charterer. It is not usual to charge private persons with the cost of destroying property in the public interest. If it is done in this case, it will savour of persecution. The action of the Government in the way of precaution is extraordinarily inconsistent. For several weeks a large number of men have lived in the same ship, with no appearance of unhealthiness, and it is then decided that their clothing shall be destroyed. On the other hand, one of the regulations for the new ambulance corps—those who will have to actually enter infected houses and come in contact with small-pox patients—is that their clothes shall be merely boiled for a given period after each removal of a patient. Again, the clothes worn and the beds occupied by small-pox sufferers in the city have, in some instances, not only been not destroyed, but have actually been left in the houses in which the sufferers have lived. What consistency is there in burning the clothes of healthy people merely because they come from a country in which small-pox is known to exist, and leaving untouched the clothing of people actually suffering from the disease? The action of the Government and the authorities throughout this unfortunate scare have been extremely negligent in others; and it is not creditable to the Ministry that their rigour should always be directed against a particular class. They may thereby have successfully courted a temporary popularity, but they have done it at the expense of their reputation, and that of the colony.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The sitting of the Legislative Assembly last night was a short one, four members being apparently anxious to get away from business to attend the festivities at Government House. The only business accomplished was the passage through committee of the Deed of Deceased Persons Bill; although some amendment was caused by the fate which befell Mr. Macpherson's measure for assimilating the law of chancery in mid-memoir to that in force in cases of felony. The Attorney-General moved a new clause to take the place of that contained in the bill; but the main member for Mildura would not accept it, although giving him very nearly what he wanted, and when his own clause was rejected a considerable discussion took place. The substitute of the Attorney-General was rejected, its only supporter being Mr. O'Connor. The preamble of the bill, which was all that remained, was then agreed to, and the House resumed without reporting the bill.

We understand that the first active operations of the Ambulance Staff, recently formed under the new Board of Health, commenced yesterday. They entered the premises of Sun Kim Ty, in Lower George-street, for meat being limited, we have occasionally over-produced to a point that has discouraged further production. In the case of sheep, we have always had the wool to trust to; but in respect to cattle, the hides, horns, and hoofs do not yield a proportionate profit, and the price of the meat is the most important consideration. If, however, we can find an export for the meat, as steady and as safe as that for wool and hides, then our cattle-breeders may go forward without fear of receiving any check from the market, and there is still a very large area of territory which may be occupied with cattle. The sheep area is supposed to be limited, though its limits have not yet been defined, but there is very little of the explored country which cannot carry cattle. Over the centre of Australia, and away to the north and north-west, there is still a vast area of country which is unoccupied, and which can be turned to account at once, the moment the profitability of its occupation is demonstrated. We cannot at present say what are the limits of the Australian production of beef. All we can say is that for present purposes it is practically unlimited. Of course there is the risk that arises from the capriciousness of our climate. We shall have droughts in the future, as we have had droughts in the past; and some variations there may be from this source in our ability to provide for the English market. But then our droughts are generally more or less local, and therefore the larger the area over which we produce meat, the greater will be the security that from some point or other we shall be able to get the required supply. If there is dry weather in the north there will generally be rain in the south, and if there is a scarcity of feed in the east there will be grass in the west.

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remembered—1st. That the promise made to Abraham and his posterity was of a two-fold character—spiritual and temporal; the spiritual was fulfilled when Christ was born, the temporal was in course of fulfillment now. 2nd. It is important to recognise the distinction between Judah and Israel. It was not, of course, contended that we are Jews, but that the English and American people are the lost house of Israel, i.e., the descendants of Ephraim and Manasseh. The Israelites carried into captivity now, as a community, returned to their own land and found scholars connect the word "Saxon" with savagery people. When a thing is lost its recovery depends on facility of identification. Think of the two tribes of Abraham's descendants, still exist, as the lost ten still exist. The North country is their seat—England and North America. A few months ago the Indians came to Melbourne. She called at Gisborne as the Ferret; then sailed away at night and put into another port under another name. Three hours her name was changed. For a time the Ferret was lost to the world, but somewhere existed a description of her. Thus she was at last identified. This was some illustration of their theory. But, of course, thoroughly as they believe it, they do not wish their assertions to be taken on trust. They want everyone to think and read honestly for themselves. A cordial vote of thanks was given to the canon by secession.

At a meeting of the St. Vincent's hall committee held yesterday evening at the Royal Hotel it was arranged that the hall will take place on Wednesday, September 1st, at the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park.

Some cooked joints of meat prepared by a process invented by Mr. Alfred Lee, of the Australian Fresh Meat Company, of Melbourne, are on view at the establishment of Messrs. Cobb and Co., Pitt-street, and will no doubt be interesting to those engaged in the provision trade. They were cooked three months ago, and were placed in tins, and when taken out were fresh in appearance and agreeable in taste. Mr. Lee states that his process will provide for joints of all sizes, with the bones in them, keeping fresh for any length of time. The joints are boiled twice, after which the fluids in them, which he regards as elements of destruction, are drained off, leaving the meat almost dry and firm, but preserving the fibre and flavour. The tins are hermetically sealed, and after being labelled are ready for market. The process, which has been patented here and elsewhere, has been carried on during the last two months, and it is said that the meat is in active demand.

A MILITARY correspondent encloses an extract from the police report at Adelaide to show that the regulations for the paid Voluntary force are strictly enforced in South Australia. He also informs us that Colonel Downes finds no difficulty in obtaining recruits notwithstanding this stringency. In fact, since his return to Adelaide, Colonel Downes has enlisted 195 recruits. The report is as follows:—Philip Phillips, a Volunteer, was charged, on the information of Captain H. L. Williams, with behaving in a disrespectful and insubordinate manner to his superior officer while in discharge of his duty. It appeared that defendant had conducted himself in a disorderly manner on parade on July 2, and when spoken to by his superior officer, replied in a contemptuous and offensive manner. Fined 25 and costs. On hearing this, defendant said, "I shall have to be imprisoned for ever, then, for I have no work and no home to go to." Samuel John Lounge, a Volunteer, was charged with a similar offence. Fined 25 and costs.

The 15th instant the *Argus* states, information was forwarded to the detective office that a pair of diamond earrings valued at £150 were missing from the shop of Mr. Moses Goldstein, of Bourke-street East. From the Military Report between Emerald-hill and St. Kilda, Mr. H. Clark, one of the inspectors connected with the Public Works Department, was shading on the road talking with three men who were seeking employment. In kicking the sand about he turned up a shilling, and, on further search, found a piece of gold, and a sovereign. The shilling was very much discoloured, and had the appearance of old Indian coins, but on examination they were found to be all legitimate coins of the realm. Some of the sovereigns were dated 1716, and all are in an excellent state of preservation. The sovereign was equally divided between Mr. Clark and the three men. Since the discovery the ground has been searched by hundreds of persons, but the only other money found was a farthing. The money was discovered about four yards from where a large sum was found about 12 months ago.

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The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral on Sunday next:—Kempston in *Psalm 133*; anthems, tenor and bass, solo and chorus, Come, let us return; *Psalm 134*; *Psalm 135*; *Psalm 136*; *Psalm 137*; *Psalm 138*; *Psalm 139*; *Psalm 140*; *Psalm 141*; *Psalm 142*; *Psalm 143*; *Psalm 144*; *Psalm 145*; *Psalm 146*; *Psalm 147*; *Psalm 148*; *Psalm 149*; *Psalm 150*; *Psalm 151*; *Psalm 152*; *Psalm 153*; *Psalm 154*; *Psalm 155*; *Psalm 156*; *Psalm 157*; *Psalm 158*; *Psalm 159*; *Psalm 160*; *Psalm 161*; *Psalm 162*; *Psalm 163*; *Psalm 164*; *Psalm 165*; *Psalm 166*; *Psalm 167*; *Psalm 168*; *Psalm 169*; *Psalm 170*; *Psalm 171*; *Psalm 172*; *Psalm 173*; *Psalm 174*; *Psalm 175*; *Psalm 176*; *Psalm 177*; *Psalm 178*; *Psalm 179*; *Psalm 180*; *Psalm 181*; *Psalm 182*; *Psalm 183*; *Psalm 184*;

## COUNTRY NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

**NEWCASTLE, FRIDAY.**  
The export of coal for the week, minus Brown's collieries, is 25,048 tons. The Customs revenue received for the same period amounts to £2,187. 10s. 6d. Visitors are entertained for the safety of the brig *Fingal*, Captain Downing, which left the Bluff, New Zealand, for Sydney, on the 10th July last, and has not since been heard of.

**CENTRAL KEMPSIE, FRIDAY.**  
Three horse wagons, with 11 tons of anthracite oil from the Hilgrove mines, reached the Carrangut smelting works on Tuesday, having to leave half a load within 30 miles of their destination, in consequence of the heavy state of the roads, owing to which the trade is now being driven around by Armidale, Tamworth, and Newcastle. Forty tons of anthracite were sent round a distance of 500 miles, which ought to have been brought direct by the Macleay Road, a distance of 86 miles to the smelting works. The loss of trade to the Macleay district through the neglect of the road is something considerable. Further applications are being made for leases at the Bellinger Goldfields.

**ARMIDALE, FRIDAY.**

The Pastoral and Agricultural Society held their annual meeting, when the balance-sheet, showing over £100 to their credit, was adopted. It was decided to hold a show in February next. Mr. T. R. White was elected president, and all the other officers were appointed. It was decided to erect new yards and buildings on the society's own ground. Hitherto the shows have been held on the racecourse. The Mutual Provident Society are renewing premises here until they can build, Armidale being selected as the headquarters for the Northern districts. The weather is frosty, with beautiful fine days. More rain is required by the farmers.

**BREWARRINA, FRIDAY.**

A special meeting of the Progress Committee was held last evening, when a resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to write to the member for the district (Mr. Russell Barton), asking him to see the Minister for Works and urge upon him the immediate necessity of calling for tenders for the bridge over the Tiarroon Creek and Bogong River, for which the money has been voted; the necessity for bridges over the Cato, Bokhara, Culgoa, and the Darling; at Brewarrina; the dilapidated state of the tanks at Leadhopper and Eighteen-Mile from the want of repair; and the desirability of a trial survey for a branch line between Brewarrina and the nearest point of the main railway line to Bourke and Dubbo, were also brought under notice.

The secretary was also instructed to write to the Minister for Justice, through their member, pointing out the necessity for the establishment of Courts of Quarter Sessions and District Court at Brewarrina. The wind is in the north-east, and the weather dull. It looks like rain, which would be a welcome change.

**ORANGE, FRIDAY.**

A grand Masonic ball, the largest ever held in Orange, was given last night by the members of the Ophir Lodge, in the hall of the School of Arts. There were upwards of 200 guests. The weather is overcast.

**TEMORA, FRIDAY.**

No. 4 Squatters are again washing at Park's machine, averaging 6 dials. Gilgarrin and party, north of the Agnes River, washed two boats, which went 10 oz. 9 dials. Sers. to the load. Thirty tons of Barnett and Coyle's cement went 9 oz. The crushing-machine is working day and night. The town is very quiet, and business is dull. Heavy showers of rain have fallen, and there is every appearance of a continuance.

**GOTLIBURN, FRIDAY.**

Matthew H. Tool, a settler at Jolong, while returning home on horseback on Thursday, was thrown from his horse and killed. There were heavy frosts on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. The days are now beautiful and mild. Five lots, consisting of 201 acres, have been selected at the land office, at Goulburn, and four lots, consisting of 270 acres, at the police office, Gunning. The monthly gold export leaves for Sydney with the following quantities of gold:—Kyneton, Adelong, 803 oz. 8 dials. 5 grs.; Araluen, 16 oz. 3 dials. 5 grs.; Gundagai, 220 oz. 13 dials. 6 grs.; Temora, 1337 oz. 1 dials. 20 oz.; Tumbarumba, 359 oz. 2 dials. total: 3380 oz. 5 dials. 6 grs.

**TUMUT, FRIDAY.**

A preliminary meeting of influential residents was held last night to urge the Government to construct a tramway from Gundagai to Tumut, via Adelong. A public meeting is called here for Monday next, and a similar meeting at Adelong for Tuesday next. The matter has been taken up very warmly.

**WILCANNIA, FRIDAY.**

A little rain fell here this morning, which ended in a dust-storm. Provisions are getting dearer. The 2-lb. tea is selling at £1. sugar, sold at auction to-day, realized £1. per lb., and tea 4s.

## BONDED STOCKS.

Sydney, July 21, 1881.

Description.	Stocks on hand July 15, 1881.	Stocks on hand July 21, 1881.	Per cent increased since July 15, 1881.	Per cent decreased since July 15, 1881.	Stock on hand July 21, 1881.
Rum—	54,572	5,889	43%	84%	5,839
West India	4,455	1,384	64%	53%	5,839
Foreign	8,327	—	—	—	8,327
All other Spirits	—	—	—	—	—
Liquor—	55,092	8,218	7,000	3,201	53,892
Genova	61,810	12,353	4,301	292	61,518
Wine—	88,014	10,459	4,800	2,700	90,514
Brandy	20,242	2,774	11	12	20,231
Gins	6,800	549	273	9	7,158
Port	162,650	7,885	4,902	573	167,735
Total—	375,470	47,877	23,410	3,578	375,470
100-lb. tins—	0	0	0	0	0
1lb. tins	753	—	—	—	753
1/2-lb. tins	2	—	—	—	2
1/4-lb. tins	47,727	727	2,318	41,232	50,000
boxes & boxes	616	3	1	612	619
1/2-lb. bags	37,795	274	11	36,790	38,569
1-lb. bags	2,353	1	12	2,341	2,364
1-lb. bags	60,340	201	1,838	59,549	61,178
1/2-lb. bags	116	2	1	115	116
1/4-lb. bags	7,716	132	115	7,700	7,731
2-lb. bags	0	0	0	0	0
5-lb. bags	0	0	0	0	0
10-lb. bags	0	0	0	0	0
20-lb. bags	0	0	0	0	0
50-lb. bags	0	0	0	0	0
100-lb. bags	0	0	0	0	0
1/2-lb. tins—	0	0	0	0	0
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## Stock, Shares, and Money.

**LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK.**  
LADY ELIZABETH THREETH SOUTH (next St. James's School),  
FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.

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**BILLS OF SALE** on furniture, without possession, from £1 to  
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**FOR ANY REASONABLE SECURITY**  
N.R.—**Provisionary Notes, Advances, &c.** DISCOUNTED daily.  
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REAL AND PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY.

Offices, 9, 10, & 11, and in the evening on Monday and Saturday  
from 7 to 9 p.m.

The Company advances upon ANY REASONABLE SECURITY  
secured, and repayments can be made at 61 in the £1, if desired.

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